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New-York Tribune.

SUNDAY, MARCH 12, 1911.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Mexican government decided to suspend the constitutional guarantees throughout the republic; this means a mild form of the public debt, which was \$10,000,000, indicating a large surplus, yet a reduction in taxation was not expected.

The Russian government was dissatisfied with the attitude of China in regard to the consular and commercial privileges in the Far East, as provided for in the 1902 convention between the two countries.

Thirty-six Camorristi, charged with the murder of fellow members of the band, were put on trial at Viterbo, Italy, there will be 300 witnesses to testify on behalf of the state and 350 for the defense.

Marquis Katsura, Premier of Japan, gave a dinner at Tokyo for Ambassador O'Brien and staff. In honor of the conclusion of the new commercial treaty between Japan and the United States.

Rembrandt's "Mill" was placed on exhibition at the National Gallery in London to stimulate interest in the painting.

The committee made up largely of members of the French Institute was formed at Paris to erect a monument to Emmanuel Frémont, the sculptor.

Another case of cholera died at Honolulu.

DOMESTIC.—President Taft reached Augusta, Ga., where he will rest for a brief period. Mrs. Taft and Miss Helen Taft will join him there to-day.

Major General William H. Carter arrived at San Antonio and assumed command of the troops on the Mexican border.

More than twelve hundred national guard officers have accepted the invitation of the War Department to take part in military operations in Texas.

Theodore Roosevelt was guest of honor and principal speaker at a dinner in New Orleans.

The total valuation of Mrs. Mary Baker Glover Egan's estate was placed at \$2,750,000 by her executor, at Concord, N. H.; her copyrights were appraised at \$140,000 and her stocks and bonds at \$1,600,000.

The Republican Club debate on immigration, in which Secretary Nagel and Senator Dollinger took part, drew from Rabbi Wise the statement that he "adhered to the ultra-orthodox view that the Jewish race is an anachronism."

Thousands of dollars are said to be involved in the arrest here of R. S. Brown, a Boston broker, on a charge of forgery.

Nearly one hundred and fifty express company drivers and helpers went on strike, and a general tie-up was threatened.

Deputies raided an alleged gambling club in Albany street.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Cloudy and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 45 degrees; lowest, 30.

A LONG FIGHT.—Two more states have acted on the income tax amendment to the federal Constitution, South Dakota ratifying and Utah rejecting it. The count now stands nineteen states for to ten against.

The states which have ratified are: Alabama, in 1909; Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Texas, in 1910; Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Ohio, Oregon and South Dakota, in 1911. Those which have rejected the amendment are: Louisiana, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island and Virginia, in 1910; Arkansas, New Hampshire, Utah, Vermont and West Virginia, in 1911.

Twelve states out of the forty-six can prevent ratification. New Mexico is pretty certain to be admitted to the Union next summer, but its admission would not alter the situation, twelve states voting negatively or failing to vote being still enough to defeat the amendment. If Arizona should be admitted, thirteen instead of twelve votes would have to be withheld or cast in the negative.

Since ten states have already voted no, the chances of ratification are decidedly dubious. Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware will probably either reject the amendment or not act upon it. The only hope of its advocates lies in reversing the judgment of states now recorded in the negative. It is evident, therefore, that the fight will be long drawn out, its result probably depending on the action of New Mexico and Arizona, just as the fate of the Thirteenth Amendment hung upon the vote of Nevada, admitted just before the last named amendment was proposed to the states. Some of the legislatures which meet biennially have adjourned this year without acting on the income tax question, and they will not assemble again in regular course until 1913. There is no prospect of a complete poll of the Union for at least two years to come, and if the division is close the contest may be continued two or even four years longer.

It is unfortunate that no limit was put by the Constitution on the time

within which any amendment might be acted on favorably or unfavorably. Theoretically there seems to be no warrant for considering an amendment dead until all the states have voted. Since a state may ratify after having rejected, but may not reject after having ratified, it is all the more important to compel reasonably prompt action by all the states. Probably because there has been so infrequent a resort to the process of amendment, little care has been taken to make that process exact and definite. What rules there have been established by custom rather than by law. It is not improbable that an amendment altering the method of choosing senators will be submitted this year or next year, and pressure for other changes in constitutional provisions may arise in the near future. If amendments are to be offered at brief intervals, it would certainly be advantageous to set some limit of time within which they would have to be approved or rejected.

MEXICAN "REFUGEES."

The action of the American troops in Arizona toward a lot of Mexican refugees seems thoroughly commendable. We are told that the "refugees" have all been placed under arrest and are being held as prisoners. Some sentimentalists and "personal liberty" extremists may consider that harsh. Practical people will generally consider it instinct with justice and with sound common sense.

These so-called "refugees" are to be described in one of two ways. Either they are bona fide non-combatants, who have fled across the border to escape danger and trouble, or they are belligerent partisans more or less in disguise, who have come across merely to await a convenient opportunity of returning, retrained and refreshed, to re-engage in the strife which vexes the border states. In the former case, it is fitting that they should be under a certain surveillance, and even restraint, since they are practically vagabonds—not in an offensive or opprobrious sense, but merely that of wanderers, mostly destitute and homeless. In the other case, it is an imperative duty, to ourselves and our neighbors, to restrain them from returning to take part in the rebellion. There is no clearer principle of international law and practice than that. And that they are combatants reports strongly indicate.

There should and there must be an end of the too common practice of using the boundary between the nations as a sort of safety line in a great game of "tag." If Mexicans want to fight among themselves or against their own government, they must stay on their own side of the line. If they come over into America they must expect to be kept from marching back. As for Americans, it is high time that they learned some better business than that of fomenting strife among their neighbors or of making themselves mercenaries or land pirates; and those who persist in these pernicious pursuits must expect to suffer the severest consequences of their crimes.

THE GREAT BLIZZARD.

Twenty-three years ago to-day the great, the only real, bona fide Western blizzard of which New York has authentic record covered the city with its white mantle, madly whirling and driving the snow through the streets on its violent, icy breath. The rain of a dismal Sunday turned to snow at ten minutes past midnight, when New York awoke it found itself blockaded. It broke itself without milk or fresh bread, generally also without its morning paper. When it ventured abroad for the day's work it found elevated and streetcar traffic halted, navigation stopped, telegraphic communication cut off, the telephone service crippled. Business was at a standstill. The Stock Exchange opened with fifty-seven members present, and adjourned at noon. Court sessions were suspended. A food and coal famine threatened on the morrow, and the Fire Department was paralyzed. "Rusty," a Fulton Market fish cleaner, won fame by being the first to cross the East River to Brooklyn on the solid ice. It was not until Thursday that the city began to resume its normal daily life and not until Friday that communication with the outer world, including the suburbs, was fully restored.

The oldest inhabitant talked in his usual superior manner of the snow-storm of 1888; his juniors recalled with respect the ice storm of January 21, 1881, and the heavy snowfall of February 26, 1866; but the blizzard of 1888 dwarfed the importance of all these earlier reminiscences, though, no doubt, it failed to convince the oldest inhabitant, as it failed to convince the others.

The great blizzard is already a receding memory, work keeping alive for the time when we, or some of us, shall be oldest inhabitants ourselves. Even its impressive lesson of the nearness to starvation of this, the greatest centre of supply on the continent, is being forgotten. This is the day to be reminiscent of frozen ears, of struggles afoot through snow and storm, that in the telling will sound like chapters from a polar explorer's narrative. It was a unique experience, accompanied by much hardship and suffering and fatality, though less of the last than might have been expected. It was also an occasion of that ebullience of good humor and high spirits which, with us at least, always are called forth by a snowstorm.

PORTUGAL'S PROGRESS.

The announcement that the Portuguese elections for a Constituent Assembly are to be held on April 30 next is a reminder that thus far the country has been struggling along under a mere provisional government, a fact which largely explains and in a measure excuses whatever lack of substantial progress may be charged against the youngest republic. A provisional government naturally does not have the assured and convincing authority of a constitutional regime. It is not altogether sure of itself or of its popular support. It does not feel itself free to proceed with the radical changes in administrative affairs which may seem desirable and which under a constitution may be promptly effected. Its existence is largely on sufferance and its work is tentative.

In these circumstances we must regard the Portuguese government as having on the whole done well, especially when we remember that most of its members were theorists, devoid of practical experience in political affairs. It has done much work. It has maintained the prosperity of trade and the financial credit of the country. It has not always perfectly maintained order, it has at least done as well as its predecessors have done for years past. It has not satisfied everybody; no government can hope to do that; but it has gained

rather than lost the confidence and favor of the people, so that to-day it is more firmly grounded than it was when it was first formed. There is an encouraging prospect that the nation generally will participate loyally and with some intelligence in the coming elections, and that a Constituent Assembly will be chosen which will acceptably perform the functions of such a body, and which will in the main confirm and continue the policy of the provisional government, so far as that has been developed. The programme which the government desires to see carried out comprises compulsory universal education—that which nothing is more needed in that illiterate land; free and universal suffrage—though some ministers are inclined to impose the test of literacy; the complete independence of the judiciary—which should be a matter of course; and complete separation of State and Church. The extent to which self-government for the colonies is now practicable is an unanswered question. As for national economy which will produce a budgetary equilibrium, that should be a *sine qua non*, and its achievement should require nothing but common honesty. It will not escape notice that a former speech from the throne. It is for the republic to show that it can and will do things which the monarchy merely promised.

GAME FOR GAIN OR SPORT?

Dr. Hornaday's proposal concerning game in this state will undoubtedly provoke hot controversy. There will be those who will agree with him, on several grounds, and there will be those who will as strenuously dissent, on grounds well worthy of consideration. Briefly stated, the proposal is that henceforth forever so-called game animals, including both birds and quadrupeds, though probably not fishes, shall be reserved for killing by sportsmen, for amusement, and shall not be killed for market nor sold for food. This plan is designed for the perpetuation of game and to avoid the calamity of leaving to posterity a gameless continent.

With the design of preventing indiscriminate slaughter and extermination of game there must be hearty sympathy. Principles of conservation apply to valuable animals as well as to trees and minerals and water power. There are also principles of humanity to be considered, which should prohibit the killing of certain creatures at certain times. It would be regrettable, to say the least, to have any of our valuable native birds or birds exterminated, as some have been in danger of being and doubtless would be if they were not protected by the law. Yet the fundamental question of utility as the purpose of conservation must not be ignored.

It will be pertinently inquired whether the killing of innocent and beautiful animals just for the fun of killing them is so ennobling and admirable a practice that game animals should be perpetually preserved for the sole purpose of enabling a small proportion of the people to engage in it. And if it be explained in justification of the practice that the slaughtered animals are used for food, then it may be contended with much reason that the enjoyment of such food ought not to be restricted to the few persons who are able to go gunning, but that if a sportsman finds his sporting tastes fully gratified by the simple act of killing, and does not care to eat the creatures which he has slain, he should be free to sell them to others who would like to eat them, but who are not able to do the killing themselves.

With the proposition that the *fero natura* should be preserved simply in order that they may remain to be seen and admired by posterity it is possible easily to sympathize. It may be said also that they should be conserved and cultivated for the purpose of providing supplies of food, and of furs, skins, feathers and what not, for the people. But from the proposition that they should be preserved solely in order that a few persons should enjoy the "sport" of killing them there will be widespread and vigorous dissent.

THE "NO-SEAT-NO-FARE" PROBLEM.

The New Jersey courts, famous for their grasp on the practicalities as well as the refinements of justice, are about to wrestle with the vexed question of the obligation of a street railroad company to furnish seats for all passengers. The Trenton Common Council recently passed an ordinance providing that the trolley companies of that city should maintain a sufficient car service between certain hours to accommodate all persons desiring transportation and providing further that fares should not be collected from passengers compelled to travel standing. A member of the council tested the ordinance the other day by boarding a car containing no vacant seats and declining to pay his fare. The conductor was indignant and the councilman, after paying under protest, lodged a complaint in the police court. The police magistrate thereupon fined the company \$50.

The case will be carried on appeal to a higher court, where the validity of the regulation will be further tested. So far as the passenger is concerned the Trenton ordinance offers him not a choice of evils but a choice of benefits. It leaves him the option of riding with a seat for the payment of a fare or of riding as a strap-hanger without paying anything. The situation is a one-sided one, because the company does not seem to be allowed to exercise its option not to carry a passenger free in a car in which the seats are all occupied. The ordinance would be more equitable if it prohibited a would-be passenger from attempting to enter a car on which there was no room for him. Then the company would not be required to carry him for nothing, as it is now if he is far-sighted enough to select a conveyance sufficiently overcrowded.

Those who advocate the no-seat-no-fare theory ought to be willing to accept the rules enforced on the Continent to prevent overcrowding. In European cities the conductor of a tramcar or omnibus is required to hang out a sign when his vehicle is fully occupied, the complement of passengers being fixed by law. It is a breach of the peace to attempt to board a car when this warning sign is displayed. Consequently there are always seats for those who pay fares.

But in this country the public is not inclined to look with favor on such a restriction on the right to enter a public vehicle. Persons in a hurry often prefer to stand in order to reach their destination quickly and would be greatly annoyed if they were compelled to wait until a car not fully occupied came along. That is probably the case in Trenton as well as in New York, and it is hardly fair to the transportation company to put it in the position of having

to accept passengers who care more for the ride than they do for the seat, and yet to be debarred from collecting fares from those who travel as surplusage. On the whole, there seems to be no practicable and equitable method of rigid restriction and our own elastic system of carrying everybody who is willing to cling to a strip or of squeezing out of shape on a rear platform. Those who insist on having seats should not also insist on the right to enter a car which can offer no such accommodations.

The time has come around again for commanders of transatlantic steamers and their passengers to tell interesting tales of icebergs and their dangers.

France has at last dropped back to standard Greenwich time, in common with her neighbors, and can therefore no longer be regarded as faster than the rest of the world.

"There is no reason for pessimism and every reason for optimism," said William J. Bryan to the members of the Twilight Club of this city. That is a sentiment highly creditable to a statesman who has three been an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency. If Mr. Bryan can be optimistic no other American politician can afford to be downcast, even the Hon. Joseph W. Bailey or the Hon. Jonathan Bourne.

The report that the German Federal Council has decided to reject the Reichstag's proposal to make Alsace-Lorraine an independent sovereign state of the empire will, if confirmed, strengthen the belief that Prussia means if possible to make the Reichland a mere appendage of her own.

Platinum is going up in price, and is now much more costly than gold. Pretty soon fashion will have to turn its back on the cheaper metal, and then all the adulation lavished on gold by the poets and romancers will lose its pertinence to twentieth century readers. But it will make the up-to-date poet tear his hair when he has to find a rhyme for platinum.

Chamberlain Hyde is inconsiderate of the ladder on which he rose to fame. When he wanted to make a trip to Albany last week he cruelly and inconsiderately discarded the houseboat.

It is gratifying to have the Japanese Ambassador explicitly deny that his country has made any attempt to secure a concession of Magdalena Bay or any other point on the Mexican coast for a coaling station or naval base. Reports have abounded of late, even among discreet and informed persons, and have created an unpleasant impression, which it is well to have dispelled if it is unwarranted.

It is only a fortnight ago that the revolution broke out in Paraguay against the government of Mr. Jara, who is commonly regarded as a dictator, although he was in fact regularly elected to the Presidency, and now the country has been placed under martial law for at least five months. Evidently Mr. Jara has a serious job on hand. He is reported to have the support of the regular army, in which he was formerly a colonel, but his chief opponent, Mr. Riquelme, was formerly Minister of the Interior, and has organized into a revolutionary army the numerous employees of the government and of the big private corporations in the northern part of the republic, who compose a formidable force.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A man who was present at a dinner last week where "General" Coxey was one of the guests was a reporter, when the Coxey army marched on Washington. When the leader of the tramp army arrived in New York he was assigned to see him. He still has a copy of the circular which was distributed that day giving notice of "a grand reception to General J. S. Coxey, of the Commonwealth Army, at No. 50 East 19th street, Monday evening, April 23, 1894, by the Industrial League of New York City. The general has promised to be present and speak. The Industrial League has now an enrollment of more than three million members in the United States, and is rapidly growing."

SPRING ARITHMETIC.—It was the busy hour of 4. When from a city man's store emerged a gentleman who bore 1 shoe.

From thence our hero promptly went into a seed establishment. And for these things his money spent: 1 bushel of wheat, 1 bushel of corn, 1 bushel of sorghum, 1 quart of assorted seeds.

He has a garden under way. And if he fails fairly lucky, say, he'll have about the last of May 1 squash vine, 1 eggplant, 1 radish.—Washington Herald.

A blind negro with a little bag slung across his back, came in his hand and a pedler's bag in his other. He was one of the daily arrivals at the Brooklyn Bridge station. He finds his way to the bridge exit, walks unaided through the crowds to Chambers street and there awaits customers for the pencils which he sells. A few days ago a man who saw him feeling his way asked: "Where do you want to go?" "To the bridge exit," he said, and the man, taking his arm, acted as pilot. When he reached the stairway the guide said: "Look out, we'll have to go back. I went to the wrong exit." "Used to that one, I suppose," said the blind man. "I knew you were going wrong. I can tell by the difference in the noise." The man spoke of the "glare of the electric light," which he seemed to feel, for he was born blind.

"I want to be well informed," said the ambitious girl. "I want to know what's going on."

"Well," answered Miss Cayenne, "I would suggest that you get one of those telephones that will put you on a line with six or six other subscribers."—Baltimore American.

In a group of people who had gone to a West End pier to see a ship sail for the West Indies was a small boy who was much interested in some longshoremen who were working near by. To his questions, "What kind of work is that?" "Why are they weighing it?" none of his elders seemed to know the answers, and on being appealed to one of the workmen delivered a short but instructive lecture. "Why, my boy," said he, "that's lignum vitae; it comes from Hayti, they get it from the tree and they use it to make into all sorts of things, from clock wheels to towing bits." The little fellow listened intently, the group passed on, and when the incident was forgotten by the others he asked his father: "Why does that man who knows so much more than you have to do that work?"

It is proposed to build a \$2,500,000 highway from New York to Washington, but the prevailing impression in the country is that the means of communication between the two points are already too convenient.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

sent a steady individual to his home with a note to his wife to give the poor man a pair of shoes. The order was carried out, but instead of a pair the servant gave the tramp the two "rights" of the clergyman's best paws. People who heard the story were much amused, and the strange advertisement which appeared a day later, which read: "Call for the two shoes left. They are useless." But they still remain in the shoe closet as evidence of the fact, the owner says, that some people are not very particular.

A sealer of weights and measures has been visiting drygoods stores during the last few days, and in each one has placed a special seal, for which he has paid three cents, and invariably has found that the amount of cotton does not measure as much as is claimed on the spool. According to specifications, there should be two hundred yards on each spool, but in many cases there are only a hundred and sixty and two hundred yards.—Boston Transcript.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The Question of a State's Right to Hold More than One Vote.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I was much interested reading your editorial of this morning entitled "Losing Ground." The editorial was a review of the position of the votes of different states on the question of ratification of the income tax amendment to the Constitution. Your conclusion that the chance of its ratification was very slim I concur in. I am writing this letter without access to documents or dates, but I am sure I am correct on the main facts that I am about to state.

In your editorial you say: "There is a possibility that the Legislature of New York will pass a ratification resolution at this session." I have a distinct memory that when the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, making slavery forever unconstitutional in the United States, was before the legislature for approval or disapproval the State of New York voted to adopt the amendment, and other states followed, until it was apparent that the measure would be adopted. A change in parties in the State of New York occurred about that time, and the Democrats voted to reject the amendment. Proper notice of the action of the Legislature was forwarded to the Secretary of State, William H. Seward, who returned it to the Legislature of the State of New York on the ground that the state, having once voted upon it, could not take a second vote on the same proposition and reverse itself. That was accepted as a finality, and the real position of New York State with reference to that amendment stands as first adopted.

The ruling of Secretary Seward would seem to be perfectly correct and sound. The intention of the provision in the Constitution of the United States that the adoption of an amendment should be submitted to the several legislatures for approval or disapproval would seem to be that one vote of a state was all that it could take legally. If the contrary rule were adopted there might be shifting and changing votes all over the United States in the respective legislatures, the consequence of which would be that the adoption or rejection of a proposed amendment would be in the state of shifting uncertainty for a long time.

The ruling of Secretary Seward appeals to me as eminently sound and proper. I write this letter to call attention to a very important matter which occurred more than forty years ago, which only lives in my memory of the event, as I have no means at present of verifying the same. I hope some one who has access to documents will more fully develop the history of the important ruling of Secretary Seward on the occasion that I have referred to.

E. R. HINSDALE.
New York, March 10, 1911.

THE TELEPHONE LEXICON.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: After reading the letters of various correspondents who have presented to the Tribune sundry short words as a substitute for the clumsy phrase "telephone message," it occurs to me that "aurophone," "aurophone," "aurophone" might all the while, and be the Latin for ear.

A. W. FRENCH.
Cedar Run, N. J., March 10, 1911.

AN OLD SUGGESTION RENEWED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Why all this discussion about a suitable word for a message by telephone? The dictionaries for many years have given the word "telephone."

What more is needed? E. A. COLES.
New York, March 11, 1911.

A HOSPITABLE CHURCH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As one of the older members and an officer of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, I beg to present to the congregation in this (Saturday) morning's Tribune under the heading "Hospitality of Churches" an entirely wrong impression of the real spirit and conduct of the church as a whole. I venture to say from somewhat wide personal experience that the Fifth Avenue Church is second to none in this city or elsewhere in the cordiality of its welcome to every one, without distinction, who desires to attend its services. I am well acquainted with the members of the church, and do not know of one who would so rudely and unbecomingly entertain any stranger who may enter its doors. It is not an "exclusive" church, but is open to all, rich or poor, high or low, who wish to take part in its worship.

Lack of cordiality on the part of the members was not at all the reason for Dr. Aked's decision to resign, but simply that the church did not feel able at the present time to respond to his desires regarding the immediate building of a larger edifice.

THOMAS O. CONANT.
New York, March 11, 1911.

WE DO.

From The St. Paul Dispatch.

A competent authority says the "stage kiss" is only an illusion, as a real osculation would destroy the make-up. Perhaps, but many a lover would prefer to enjoy the illusion and object of having it shattered.

WHAT A TAMMANYITE HE'D MAKE!—From The Buffalo Commercial.

If it be true that Uncle Tama Jim Wilson has now entered on his fifteenth year of service as Secretary of Agriculture, he has held the post continuously since March 4, 1886, and has broken all records for continuous service in a Cabinet position.

JUDGING FROM EXPERIENCE.

From The Elmira Advertiser.

They are starting a revolt against Murphy in New York City. "The Boston Herald" thinks the revolt will be easier to start than to keep going, which is just about right, we repeat to you.

"TOUCHING."

From The Syracuse Herald.

Governor Dix's faith in the desire of Tammany to save money for the state is the most touching feature of modern day politics.

ALDERMANIC ART CRITICISM.

From The Buffalo Express.

Here is a resolution presented yesterday to the Board of Aldermen: That the Board of Aldermen do hereby request the directors of the Albright Art Gallery to consider and report to this board the propriety of either dropping the art gallery or placing them on exhibition in a room specially reserved and designed for them. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 10 to 4. Alderman Sullivan's far-famed joke for the fact that the board adopted it unanimously.

CAROLINA CONUNDRUMS.

From The Charleston News and Courier.

Suppose they did make a state of New York City, would Murphy or Barnes be the better man to be Governor? Suppose ever permit one of its Senators to take him out without an investigation?

People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, March 11.—Mrs. Taft and Miss Helen Taft were in Augusta, Ga., at 4:15 o'clock this afternoon for Augusta, Ga., where they will join the President. Miss Taft will remain in Augusta only a few days, but Mrs. Taft will remain for a week, returning with the President on March 20.

THE CABINET.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, March 11.—Mrs. Dickinson left Washington this evening in company with Mrs. Ballinger, and they will go to Seattle. Mrs. Dickinson will make a visit of several weeks to her son, Henry Dickinson, and his family, and Mrs. Ballinger will join her family at their home in Seattle. A long and brilliant series of entertainments has been planned for the Secretary and Mrs. Ballinger by their friends in Seattle, and they will also entertain a number of friends from the East in the spring and summer. Secretary Ballinger will not go West for some weeks.

Secretary Dickinson, who arrived here to-night from the South, will leave Washington in the morning for New York, and will sail for Panama for a visit lasting until April 7. Several Senators and members of the House will go to Panama with Secretary Dickinson or join him there.

The Attorney General has left the city for a few days.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, March 11.—The Austrian Ambassador and Baroness Hengelmüller entertained at luncheon to-day for Baron Paul Forster von Pustzaker, Austro-Hungarian Vice-Consul at Pittsburgh; Ernst Ludwig, Austro-Hungarian Consul General at Cleveland, and Mrs. Ludwig, and Hugo Silvestri, in charge of the consulate in Chicago, and Mrs. Silvestri, all of whom are visiting Washington.

Baroness Hengelmüller suffered a slight stroke yesterday afternoon, but recovered sufficiently to attend Mrs. Taft's musical at the White House last night.

The Mexican Ambassador and Mme. De la Barra left Washington to-day for New York and will be the guests in that city of Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer until Tuesday, when they will return to the capital. Among other entertainments planned for them in New York is a dinner to-morrow night, given by Mr. and Mrs. Speyer.

The Belgian Minister and Countess de Buisseret will entertain guests at dinner to-morrow at the home of Baroness Preuschen, the former naval attaché of the Austrian Embassy, entertained guests at dinner to-night.

The French military attaché and Countess